SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

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Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
[Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 25.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry

SECOND REVIEW OF THE GRAND ARMY.

I read last night of the Grand Review
In Washington's chiefest avenue—
Two hundred thousand men in blue
I think they said was the number—
Till I seemed to hear their trampling feet,
The bugle's blast and the drum's quick beat,
The clatter of hoofs in the stony street,
The cheers of people who came to greet,
And the thousand details that to repeat
Would only my verse encumber—
Till I fell in a reverie, sad and sweet,
And then to a fitful slumber.
When, lo! in a vision I seemed to stand
In the lonely Capitol. On each hand
Far stretched the portico, dim and grand,
Its columns ranged like a martial band
Of sheeted spectres, whom some command
Had called to a fast reviewing;
And the streets of the city were white and bare;
No foot fall echoed across the square,
But out of the misty midnight air
I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,
And the wandering night-winds seemed to bear
The sound of a far tattooing,

Then I held by breath with fear and dread,
For into the square, with a brazen tread
There rode a figure whose stately head
O'erlooked the review that morning.
That never bowed from its firm-set seat
When the living column passed its feet,
Yet now rose stately up the street
To the phantom bugle's warning;
Till it reached the Capitol square, and wheeled,
And there in the moonlight stood revealed
A well-known form that in state and field
Had led our patriot sires;
Whose face was turned to the sleeping camp,
Afar through the river's fog and damp,
That showed no flicker, nor waning lamp,
Nor wasted bivouac fires.

And I saw a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
Of wailing and lamentation:
The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
The men whose wasted figures fill
The patriot graves of the nation.

And there came the nameless dead—the men
Who perished in fever-swamp and fen,
The slowly-starved of the prison pen;
And, marching beside the others,
Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight,
With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright;
I thought—perhaps 'twas the pale moonlight—
They looked as white as their brothers!

And so all night marched the nation's dead
With never a banner above them spread,
Nor a badge, nor a motto brandished:
No mark—save the bare uncovered head
Of the silent bronze Reviewer—
With never an arch save the vaulted sky,
With never a flower save those that lie
On the distant graves—for love could buy
No gift that was purer or truer.

So all night long swept the strange array,
So all night long till the morning gray
I watched for one who had passed away.
With a reverent awe and wonder—
Till a blue cap waved in the length'ning line,
And I knew that one who was kin of mine
Had come, and I spake—and lo! that sign
Awakened me from my slumber.

Political.

NASBY.

A Conference at the Corners—Joe Bigler's way of building a Platform and his Failure.

POST OFFICE CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
June 6th 1868.

We had a little consultashen at the Corners one day last week on the subjick uv a platform for the ensooin Nashnel Convenshen. We hed present, minglin in sweet accord with us, a Demokrat from Injeany, one from Illinoy, one from Noo York, one from Connecticut, and one from Pennsylvany. Ez we wuz a consultin—a sort of a feelin our way—Joe Bigler came in. Ho pin to smooth the cuss down, I to wunst interdoost him ez a Confedrit soljer, whereupon the Northern friends with less sense that I sposed men cood possess, sprung to their feet and shakin him vociferusly by the hand, swore they were proud to meet him, and insistid on furnishin him with all the flooids he cood consoom that nite anyhow. And they to-wunst make known the subjick uv ther bein there and invitid him to join em.

"Certainly," said Joseph, "certainly. Let me see how we will go at this thing. You are from several different Staits, and it is barely possible that ther may be a slite difference uv opinion—not enuff to eggcite any onpleasantnis, but still enuff to kind o' mar the general ononis, the sweet harmony uv soles in unison. Let me sejest that the parson's hat be sot onto the table—Bascom, yoo cuss, wipe orf the likker that's spilled onto it—and that yoo write each on a slip the opinyons yoo hold and drop em in, that when they are took out and compared they may be filed down ez it were, and the sharp corners rasped orf—that they may be sort uv amalgumated into once sweet smellin whole. Is it a go?"

They all agreed. Deekin Pogram, Elder Punt and Issaker Gavitt declined to jine in, for reasons obvus to all who knowed em, but Capt. McPelter and I, who kin rite, represented the Corners.

"Now," sed this Joseph, winkin vishusly at Pollock, who had dropped in a minit afore, "we will prepare our little opinyuns on the subjict uv 'The Nigger!'"

The entire billin of em rote bizzy for fifteen minits, each droppin his lucubrashens into the hat ez he finished.

"Mr. Pollock, will you extract these droppins uv wise minds and read em?"

"Certinly," sed Pollock. "Certinly. Here is the first."

"I am opposed to extendin any rites to the Afrikin because he is naterally inferior to the white—so inferior, indeed, that all the trainin and educashen that cood be squandered onto him wood not bring a fully matoored one up to to the level uv an average white child uv 14. To give the ballot to sich wood be a dangerous percedin, wich every lover uv liberty shood frown onto severely.

"JETHRO L. KIPPINS, uv Illinoys.

"Bully!" sung out Bigler.

"I am opposed to givin the Afrikan the ballot, becoz when he hez it of coorse he will be eligible to orfis, and will undoubtedly be selected to fill the most prominent posishens. Imagin! Good Hevins! Imagin nigger judges, nigger Congressmen, nigger Representatives, nigger skool teechers, and nigger Governors! My Anglo-Saxon blood revolts.

"DENNIS O'SHAUGHNESSY, uv Noo York."

"Bully agin!", shouted Biglar; but somehow the rest of them dind't shout "bully." They begun to look puzzled.

Pollock pulled again.

"I am opposed to elevate the nigger, becoz there is a nateral repugnance, a heven given, ineradicable conflict between the races. The nigger, with his black skin, thick lips, kinky hair, and disgustin odor, eggcites loathin, contempt and skorn in the bosom uv every white, pertikerly uv the proud Caucashen females. There is a barrier between the races wich nacher hez set up and wich cannot be scaled. Why at tempt it?"

JONAS PEPPER, uv Injeany.

The gentleman from Ohio wanted to withdraw hizzen and revise it, but Bigler prevented him. "I agree with my esteemed friend Pepper," sed Bigler, "ez to the characteristics uv the Afrikin and the nateral loathing wich eggsists in the bosom uv every well regulated Caucashen. But I disagree with him ez to the impossibility uv the proud Caucashen aforesaid scalin it. Deekin, hez it ever been scaled in this vicinity? Let not eko, but the hundreds of valler niggers in these parts anser. Pollock, go on."

"I am opposed to elevatin the nigger for the reason that if onct releesed from the disabilities the law imposes, he at once becums our ekul. Wat follows? Do we want niggers for our sons-in law? Do we hanker after female niggers for our daughters-in-law? Wood any proud Caucashen want a nigger woman for a step-mother? I demand, not only the continyooance uv the laws we have agin marryin niggers, but more stringenter ones. I call upon my common country to protect us from nigger ekality.

"SETH MAWBY, uv Ohio."

"Spoken like a man and a Demokrat, ez yoo air," said Bigler. "Here is another and a potent reason agin givin the nigger his rites. They grow on our hands. Let us keep the run uv em. First, ez he is so much below us he can't be educated. Second, we must prevent him from being educated, for fear of his bein our ekal. Third, nacher made him too disgustin to approach us. Fourth, we must hev laws to prevent us from marryin him. Here is richness indeed. Go on, Pollock—go on."

"I pertest agin this," sed I, seein to where this insane cuss wuz leadin us. "I pertest agin continyooin this any farther."

"Not a bit uv use, Parson. There are several other opinyuns in the hat, wich we will hev. Pull em, Pollock."

"I, ez a citizen uv Connecticut, am opposed to given the nigger rites in that Stait, becoz, incapable ez he is of intelligent labor, naterally indolent, careless shiftless, and cussed ez he ez, he kin never be made to work save when forced to do it ez a slave. He wood cum north in droves and fill our almshouses and jails, and be to heavy a burden for our overtaxed people.

"ZEPHANIA SCUDDER, uv Connecticut."

"Perceed, Pollock," sed Bigler.

"I stand opposed to conferrin rites upon the Afrikin, becoz, hevin alluz bin accustomed to labor, and bein uv a naterally docile disposishen, percisely the material uv wich to make labrers, he wood overrun the north seekin suthin to do, and ez he wood gladly work at less wages than the proud Caucashen labrer, he wood drive *them* out of employment and into the almshouses and jails. P. YEAGER, uv Pennsylvany."

Pollock and Bigler laft vociferously and uproariously, and the others looked ez uncomfortable as men cood. It hed gone too fur alreddy, and I seezed my hat and emptied wat remained onto the floor.

"Sir!" sed I, lookin Bigler thro and thro, "yoor conduct is reprehensible in the extreme. Yoo cum here, sir ez a disturber, ez a maker of mischeef, ez a destroyer uv peece, and——"

"Easy, Parson, easy, or I may possibly forget the considerashun doo yoor callin, and choke yoo a trifle. The fact is, my friend Pollock and I wuz actoocated by the highest possible motives, wuzn't we, Pollock?"

"Certinly—why not?" ansered that wretch.

"We felt that it wuz nessary that suthin be agreed upon in this nigger question. It's bin a tough thing to handle ever sense I knowd anything about it; and I wanted to harmonize our views and put em in a shape to meet and anser the objeckshuns uv our common foe—the Ablishnists. I confess I wuz disappointed. There are reasons enuff for deprivin the nigger uv rites, but somehow they don't hang together. Thus, I've found one patriot opposes elevatin em becoz they're incapable naterally uv bein eddikatid—another demands laws agin their being eddikatid, becoz, ef they are given half a chance, they'll take all the offices in the gift uv the people—enother, becoz they're so disgustingly made be nacher ez to eggscite loathing and disgust—enother, becoz, ef they hev this one privilege, laws will be required to keep our wimmen from marryin uv em—enother, becoz he won't work, ceptin he's forced to—and still enother, becoz he is so naterally adapted to work that he'll underwork the whites, and set em adrift. Among all these reasons, he wood be hard to soot, indeed, who coodn't find one that wood soot him. But somehow they're tangled; one mind can't take em all in. They don't seem to jibe, and in attemptin to sort uv reconcile and arrange em in logical order, and get em to dove tale together, I'm all tore up, and so is Pollock. I wuz pleased with the first, third, and fifth reasons, but, alas! the second, fourth, and sixth upsot em. Ef I tie to the second, fourth and sixth, I am confronted with the first, third and fifth, and ez they are all A 1 Dimocrisy, what is Pollock and me to do? Reely, we are at sea without a rudder or compass, and unless rescood, may float into the harbor uv Ablishnism, wich, not hevin but one idea, is easily comprehended. I must sleep on this, and ez it is time that we seek our virchus couches, Bascum will shet up."

And the cuss turned us out, and saw Bascum lock the doors before he left. Suthin will yet happen to this Bigler.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says: Recently I met Mr. Elihu B. Washburne and his brother, the General. You are acquainted with their faces, earnest, energetic, clear-headed, positive men, with large frames. They began in Maine, where many Washburnes live at present. They have risen, to a large extent, independently of each other, and by no means agree in small issues. Elihu B. Washburne has been a consistent, kindly, and admiring friend of General Grant. He has been accused of taking no notice of Grant in Galena, but Grant was a new-comer there, and Washburne was away from home in Congress three-fourths of the year. Grant's father sent for his son not long before the war, and offered him eight hundred dollars a year to take charge of his leather and hide business. Grant went to work, made few acquaintances, and was one of the most unknown men in Galena. When the war began, Washburne stirred himself to raise a company in Galena, and as it was known to a few that Grant had been a Captain in the army, he was looked to as the proper man to be chairman. Mr. Washburne described to me this hard-working, commonly-dressed man, with an old, faded dragoon cloak upon his shoulders, mounting to the bench of the Court House, and stating the object of the meeting. When the company was raised Grant was found to be perfect in all the details of equipping it, from boots to buttons. Washburne, Grant and the rest took the company down to Springfield. There, with scanty means, paying three dollars a day for board, Grant waited the disorganized process of the State authorities, with Dick Yates, impracticable as now, at the head of the State. Finally Grant said to Washburne:

"I can do nothing here; I am running short; I shall go home and go to work."

"Hold on!" said Washburne.

At last Grant was placed in the Adjutant General's Department, and by happy luck was one day placed at the head of a regiment afflicted with a drunken Colonel. So began the fame which has gone round the world.

Washburne's relations with Grant are nothing more than those between two friends. Washburne finds in Grant latent abilities developing every day, powers coming out of his modesty like a bee's nest in a violet bed. He had no aid whatever in writing any of his letters or battle bulletins. The celebrated dispatch: "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was brought from Spottsylvania to Washington in Mr. Washburne's pocket. He said to Grant as he quitted the field:

"General, have you any message to send up to the War Department?" "I guess not," said Grant. "I think it would be well," returned Washburne, "if you sent some little word up to the people."

"Very well."

General Grant sat down in the tent, and as quickly as he could transcribe, and without reading the message over, gave it to Washburne, sealed. The latter came to Belle Plain, took a boat, landed at the Navy Yard, rode in a horse-car to the War Department, where he found every-body blue and doubtful, and delivered the letter to Stanton. That simple bulletin thrilled the country and went into the epigrammatic literature of mankind.

So with General Grant's letter, responsive to his nomination at Chicago. People were saying among themselves: Somebody ought to give Grant advice about that letter. He might put his foot in it. That letter is vital."

"Never mind," said Washburne, "he'll do it up right."

And without labor, spontaneously, clerically, Grant wrote the letter, which is more to the point and more electrical than any mere platform in the history of politicians.

Washburne's regard for Grant is not that of a father, nor close as a brother's. It is the same admiration, only better informed, that the country has in the General-in-chief. He admires Grant's simplicity, introspection, sincerity, and capacity for every new occasion.

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.

The Hancock (O.) *Courier* completely explains the situation of things in the following article in regard to newspaper patronage:

"Many long and weary years of experience in the publishing business, has forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition or are dishonest, in a strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as the chameleon.

One man comes in and subscribes for the paper and pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, asks the price, pays for it and goes to his place of business, and reaps the advantages thereof. *This* is newspaper patronage.

Another man says, "you may put my name on your books," and goes off without saying a word about pay. Time passes on, and you want money, and ask him to pay what is honestly due you. He flies into a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped. This is *called* newspaper patronage.

Another man has been a subscriber a long time, but has never paid a cent, and at last becomes tired of you and wants a change. He thinks he wants a city paper. He tells the postmaster he don't want it, and you'll yet a paper marked "refused." But does he call and pay? Oh, no! He wants his money to pay for his city paper. He will pay you after a while, he says. But he never does unless you sue him. And this too, is *called* newspaper patronage.

Another man brings in a fifty cent advertisement, and wants a two dollar notice given it, and if you refuse he goes off mad. And this is called newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near you—he does not take the paper—he don't like the editor—the paper is too small for him—yet he goes regularly to his neighbor's and reads it, and finds fault with it and quarrels with the opinions of the editor. Occasionally he sees an article he likes, and begs or gives half a dime for the number. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man takes two or three city papers and cannot afford to take a home paper, but he likes it and comes into the office and begs one whenever he is in town. This, also, is called newspaper patronage.

Another man likes the paper; he takes a copy for himself and family, and pays for it, and does all he can to get new subscribers—he never grumbles, but always has a cheerful word for the editor. If any little item of interest occurs in his neighborhood he informs the editor. This *is* newspaper patronage.

Another man has a patent and wants you to give it a two dollar notice every week; "it will be of interest to your readers," he says, but, although knowing it will benefit him most of all, he does not offer to pay for it. This is *called* newspaper patronage.

Another man has taken the paper for several years, but has not paid for it, and comes in with a four or five dollar advertisement, and asks you to insert it for nothing because he is an old patron of yours. This is *called* newspaper patronage.

Another man—"a young man about town"—no use of his taking a paper, knows all that is going on. By-and-by he gets married and hands in the notice with "just hand me a dozen copies." He gets them, and when you mention pay, he looks surprised—"you surely do not charge for such things!" And this is called newspaper patronage.

Another man (bless you it does us good to see such men), comes in and says: "the year for which I paid is about to expire, I want to pay for another." He does so and retires. This *is* newspaper patronage.

Now isn't newspaper patronage a curious thing? And in that great day, when the gentleman in black gets his due—as he surely will—how many of the patrons enumerated above will fall to his share? Now, it will be seen that while certain kinds of patronage is the very life and existence of a newspaper, there are other kinds of patronage more destructive than the "deadly night shade."

Reader! where do you stand?

VERY RESPECTABLE PEOPLE.

It seems to me that this term has changed its significance within a few years. Long ago respectable people were those of whom the world had nothing ill to say—who lived quietly and did their duties, and were able to win respect. Girls who worked for their daily bread, with no stain upon their characters—men who toiled at common employments for the support of growing and well-trained families, were all welcomed with the rich to church pew and parlor. To be very respectable, was to be honest and upright. Looking over our church to-day, I have been asking myself whether I belong to the respectable of the present time. One of our neighbors lives in a large white mansion, surrounded by pleasant walks and charming nooks for shade on a sunny day. Within everything is costly and tasteful. The only thing wanting is domestic felicity. The husband quarrels with his second wife, the first children quarrel with their second mother, the wife's decrepit father is insulted, and yet people call them very respectable. Another within a stone's throw, lives more elegantly still, is blessed with several daughters in his own family, and numerous sons and daughters in other families, and yet bears an excellent name.

A member of our church—one of the best churches in the land—is the gentlemanly proprietor of a wholesale liquor store, and neither pastor nor people have as yet taken any steps toward excommunicating him.

Another is in the wholesale grocery business but sells many a barrel of whiskey where he sells one of sugar, for polite-license has in the last few years made whiskey a grocery article, a daily necessity in living. A very efficient man has the misfortune to support three wives and one large family, two of these wives very fortunately having no children. The drain upon his pocket is heavy and business sometimes stagnant, yet he is a pillar in our neighborhood. Another loans money to the poor, takes mortgages on comfortable homes, and forecloses them at the first good opportunity. Another keeps a large store, employing several girls as clerks, paying them $5 per week for work, out of which they pay $4,50 for board claiming the privilege of using any familiarity he chooses, or they must lose their places, and he the husband of a refined woman. Another, whom we meet every day, has a wife and lovely children, and yet supports one and sometimes two Theatre Comique girls. People say what a fine business man! What a noble face he has! and all these are called very respectable people.

Several of our neighbors have failed for large amounts, defrauding the innocent poor and rumor says these failures were necessary that they might lay by a little for their families to move in "respectable society." Many more never pay their honest debts, even though they live in affluence, but custom has made this allowable.

A man who used to pack pork with greasy hands and soiled clothes, and was a very "common fellow," after acquiring money enough to build a fine house and drive a handsome span, although too illiterate to speak or write correctly, has become a highly esteemed citizen.

We have young men in our midst who drink hard and live fast, and I have heard young ladies say they were most respectable associates, and these same young ladies will ride, and walk, and talk with them, when they should be asleep, losing perhaps what to money can regain.

A family with a good show of silver plate and silk dresses, lives for the most part on baked potatoes, and sometimes few at that, and all this for the sake of being respectable.

One of our neighbors was assured by the spirits whom he consulted that he and his wife, though living together, for a score of years, were wrongly mated. He obtained a divorce and married his congenial spirit, a young dashing girl, who knew as well how to spend his money as his former wife did to save it. The whole thing would hardly have looked respectable had it not happened in a first family.

A lady who used to do dressmaking, having the fortune to marry a man of wealth, has forgotten her old associate dressmakers, indeed has forgotten how to make dresses—"thinks it must require so much skill and patience!" Several young ladies whose brothers have married finely in a pecuniary sense, and not finely in any other, have become so elated by it, that their many airs have given them an immediate entree into "good society!"

Another lady, who has an invalid husband—for which she is probably thankful, allows herself to be kissed, and cloaked, and gallanted by a certain young man. Our neighbors think it is not prudent, but then her family stands high.

Another, who dresses elegantly never pits out her washing to the poor by the dozen, except they are all the largest pieces, and then under pretense that many are poorly done, a full price is seldom paid, and yet she attends church and carries a very large prayer book.

Another scolds her servants incessantly, carefully removes the sweetmeats from the table after her family have eaten, takes off the white sugar, and thinks common molasses as good for "low domestics," as Stuart's refined syrup.

Another makes elegant parties for the rich, and passes her poor relations on the street without even a look of recognition! Other women neglect their infants for society and will not nourish them from their own breasts lest their dresses become soiled, and they have extra care, so putting the child where death can easily find it. Such women ought to be called brutes, not mothers, and yet all these are *very* respectable people.

The *very* respectable have fine cushioned pews in churches, fine Bibles and hymn books; fine establishments and fine surroundings. I have come to the conclusion that to be respectable one must have several thousand dollars, and to be *very* respectable a great number of thousands.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE WHOLE ART OF KISSING.

BY A LADY.

People will kiss. Yet not one in a hundred know how to extract bliss from lovely lips no more than they know how to make diamonds from charcoal, and yet it is easy, at least for us!

This little item is not alone for young beginners, but for the many who go at it like hunting coon or shelling corn. First know when you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although mistakes may be good. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, or on the ear, or on the corner of the forehead, on the end of her nose, or slip over on her waterfall or bonnet ribbon, in haste to get through. The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco. Don't kiss everything, including nasty little dogs, male and female. Don't sit down to it, stand up. Need not be anxious to get in a crowd. Two persons are a plenty to corner and catch a kiss. More persons spoil the sport. It won't hurt any after you are used to it. Take the left hand of the lady in your right hand. Let your hat go to—any place out of the way! Throw the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down on the right side toward the left. Don't be in a hurry. Draw her gently to your loving heart. Her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder, and a handsome shoulder-strip it makes! Don't be in a hurry. Send a little life down your left arm and let it know its business. Her left hand is in your right, let there be expression to that—not like the grip of a vice, but a gentle clasp full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry: her head lies carlessly on your shoulder! you are nearly heart to heart! Look down into her half closed eyes! Gently yet manly press her to your boson. Stand firm, and Providence will give you strength for the ordeal. Be brave, but don't be in a hurry. Her lips almost open! Lean lightly forward with your head, not the body. Take good aim. The lips meet—the soul rides the storms, troubles and sorrows of life, (don't be in a hurry!) heaven opens before, the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky (don't be afraid!) the nerves dance before the first created altar of love as zephyrs dance with the dew-trimmed flowers—the heart forgets its bitterness—and the art of kissing is learned!

No noise, no fuss, no fluttering and squirming, like a hook-impaled worm. Kissing don't hurt; and it don't require brass to make it legal. Don't job down on a beautiful mouth as if spearing for frogs! Do not muss her hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squizzle her rich ribbons and leave her mussed, rumpled and flummixed! Don't grab and yank the lady as if she was a struggling colt! Do not flavor your kisses with onions, tobacco, gin cocktails, lager-beer, brandy, &c., for a muddling kiss is worse than the itch to a delecate sensible woman.

There, now, is your receipt, free gratis, for nothing. Try it.—*Lebanon Patriot.*

THE ESTRAY LAW.

We are often asked what is the law in regard to stray cattle, sheep &c. It is briefly as follows: It is made the duty of all persons having strays in their possession, "within four days to deliver to the town clerk a particular description of the color and marks, natural or artificial, of each stray, or strays in writing or other satisfactory who, and for every neglect or refusal to do the same" he shall be liable to forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars—"and it shall be the duty of the town clerk, subject to like penalty for neglect or refusal, to make entry of the same in his book, for which he shall receive on each head of horses 50 cents, each head of cattle 25 cents, and for every sheep six cents, to be paid by such person delivering the said notice aforesaid." If the owner presents himself within 30 days after said stray has been thus registered on the book of the town clerk, he is entitled to receive his property on the payment of the costs the keeping, and the damage that may have occurred. After the expiration of thirty days, if no owner presents himself, the person taking up the stray shall cause an advertisement particularly describing such stray, to be published in at least one newspaper in the county—and if no owner shall appear and make out his property in said stray within ninety days after the publication of said advertisement, the person taking up the same shall apply to a Justice of the Peace in the same township, who is required to issue his warrant to a Constable, who, after giving ten days notice, is required to sell the same—the money for which is to be paid into the hands of the Justice of the Peace, who is to pay all reasonable charges for the cost of keeping, registering, advertising, selling &c., and the balance, if there be any, is to be paid into the county Treasury.—*Meadville Republican.*

CALIFORNIA POETRY.

When from my room I chance to stray, to spend an hour at close of day, I ever find a place most dear, where some friend treats to the lager beer.—*Sacramento Age.*

Ah! yes my friend of city life, such a treat cures such a strife, but better than such dose by far, are pleasures of a fine cigar.—*Placer Herald.*

Such pleasures may suit baser minds, but with the good no favor finds; we think the purest joy in life, is making love to one's own wife.—*Volcano Ledger.*

Most wise your choice my worthy friend in Hymen's joys your cares must end; but we, though tired of single life, can't boast of having our own wife; and so, when 'neath our cares we faint, we fly to kiss some gal that *aint*—yet.—*Napa Reporter.*

That lager beer will bile provoke, while 'fine Havanas' end in smoke. To court one's wife is better far, than lager beer or vile cigar. Kisses the dew of love's young morn, break on the lips as soon as born. These are all nought to that greatest joy—the firstborn boy!—*Evening Ledger.*

'Tis true a boy's a wished for blessing, but then suppose the first's a girl! A dear sweet child, with ways caressing, with pouting lips and flaxen curls, with dimpled checks and laughing eyes, to come and bid 'papa' good bye! So whether boy or whether t'other, embrace the babe and then the mother.—*San Francisco Globe.*

A MODEL PATRIARCH IN ALGERIA.

Mr. Henry Blackburn's "Artists and Arabs, or Sketching in Sunshine," contains this picture of a model patriarch among the Algerines: "Around the camp this evening there are groups of men and women standing, that bring forcibly to the mind those prints of the early patriarchs from which we are apt to take our first and, perhaps, most vivid impressions of eastern life; and we cannot wonder at French artists attempting to illustrate Scriptural scenes from incidents in Algeria. There are Jacob and Joseph, as one might imagine them, to the life; Ruth in the fields, and Rachel by the well; and there is a patriarch coming down the mountain, with a light about his head as the sun's last rays burst upon him, that Herbert might well have seen when he was painting Moses with tables of the law. The effect is accidental, but it is perfect in an artistic sense, from the solemnity of the man, the attitude of his crowd of followers, the grand mountain forms which are partially lit up by gleams of sunset, and the sharp shadows cast by the throng. This man may have been a warrior chief, or the head of a tribe; he was certainly the head of large family, who pressed round him to anticipate his wants and do him honor. His children seemed to be everywhere about him; they were his furniture, they warmed his tent and kept out the wind, they begged for him, prayed for him, and generally helped him on his way.

"In the Koran there is a saying of similar purport to the words; 'Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them'—this one had his quiver full of them, indeed, and whether he had ever done much to deserve the blessing, he certainly enjoyed it to the full. Looked upon as a colored statue, he was in some respects a perfect type of beauty strength and dignified repose—what we might fitly call a 'study,' as he sat waiting, whilst the women prepared his evening meal; but whether from a moral point of view he quite deserved all the respect and deferences that was paid to him, is another question. As a picture, as we said before, he was magnificent, and there was a regal air with which he disposed the folds of his bournous, which, we, clad in the costume of advanced civilization, could not but admire and envy. He had the advantage of us in every way, and made us feel it acutely. He had a splendid arm, and we could see it; the fine contour and color of his head and neck were surrounded by white folds, but not concealed. His head was not surmounted with a battered 'wide-awake,' his neck was not bandaged as if it were wounded, his feet were not misshapen clumps of leather, his robes—but we have no heart to go further into detail. There is a 'well dressed' French gentleman standing near this figure, and there is not about him one graceful fold, one good suggestive line, one tint of color, grateful to the eye, or one redeeming feature in his (by contrast) hideous *tout ensemble.*"

AN ENTIRE CONGREGATION POISONED.

A letter to a Chicago paper dated at Napierville, Ill., June 10th says:

"Never before in the history of Napierville was such an excitement created as on last Sunday evening, when it was reported that the entire congregation of the Dunkard church, who were celebrating a love feast, had been poisoned by eating meat prepared in a copper kettle and allowed to remain there until the metal had become oxydized. Nearly every one in the village had a friend or a relative in attendance, and consequently there was a general rush for the church in question. Upon entering the building the scene which met their gaze verified the reports. In different portions of the church were the sufferers, some sitting up, others lying down, the latter twisting themselves into all sorts of positions, rolling around the floor; and all apparently suffering the most excruciating pain.

"Medical assistance was at once summoned, but, as it was very limited, considerable time elapsed before all could be attended to. The stomach pump was brought into requisition and those who gave evidence of suffering the most were considerably relieved by its use. It was found that upon actual count that no less than one hundred and thirty were more or less affected, the major portion, however, but slightly, they having partaken of but a small quantity of food. About twenty were found to be in a dangerous condition. These were removed to their hom

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

THE REASON WHY.

Some weeks ago, we discussed the responsibility of those who publish and those who support periodicals and newspapers, whose influence for evil is unmistakeable. We now propose to give a few reasons why so many, of our local papers particularly, are of so vicious a character as to be an actual bane, instead of a blessing, to the communities in which they circulate, and at the same time suggest a remedy for this alarming evil. Taking it for granted, (though it is not always the case,) that the man who begins the publication of a paper, has ascertained that there is really a want existing in the community which it will supply, and that his intention is (as it should be) to benefit the community as well as himself; the first question that demands a solution, in its practical working, is how to make it pay. It is a plain question of dollars and cents that cannot be shunned or avoided. Its solution depends upon the number of paying subscribers and the amount of fair, honest, unobjectionable advertising that can be obtained at remunerative rates. Upon these two points rests in great part the solution of this financial question, is upon and depends the editor's bread and butter. Now, whatever a man's moral character, however stoical his disposition, or however high and noble his aims for himself and his community, when his subscribers drop off because they can get a larger city paper, full of police reports and blood and thunder tales, for the same price they are obliged to pay for their local paper, and when the advertising patronage, which he is entitled to, drops off because he asks a living remuneration for his services, when his exchequer fails and his pocket book is empty, his credit low and his larder lean, he is a man of rare courage who will not be tempted, and give way to the temptation too, to admit improper and vicious advertisements into his columns, when tempted with the offer of the ready cash he so much needs or on the other hand to fill his reading columns with murders, adulteries, police reports, and the most vicious of sensation tales, in order to increase his failing list of subscribers. These are the daily temptations to which nine-tenths of the editors and proprietors of local papers are exposed. What wonder then that so many fail to make their papers the channels of useful and instructive information in all branches of useful knowledge and culture, and their advertising columns the medium for bringing together the buyer and seller of those things alone which will be conducive to the benefit of both? Our reasoning is based upon the presumption that no man is fitted for the responsible position of an editor who has not given both time and money to the preparation of himself for the duties of his position; his expenditure has need to be as great and his learning as extensive, and his labor will be even more arduous than that of the teacher, the lawyer or the minister of the gospel, and his support should be fully as liberal. The remedy for the evils mentioned is in the hands of the patrons of the press in every locality. In many places the evil arises from the excess of local papers. Some aspiring village must have its own newspaper, or some novice imagines the world is suffering from the withholding of his literary effusions, and straightway a new paper is inaugurated. This is the case in two-thirds of the counties of the State, where from two to half a dozen papers are striving to keep afloat by resorting to all sorts of devices without regard to their influence on their readers, while the patronage of a respectable character is not more than sufficient for one. The remedy in this case is entirely in the hands of the people. If any community desires to retain or build up a respectable newspaper that will be a benefit to them, let them resolutely set their faces against the undue multiplication of papers. Let them first not only be thoroughly assured that such newspaper is needed, but also that there is sufficient patronage to sustain it liberally, together with those already existing, for if this is not the case one or all will inevitably degenerate and become worse than useless, an absolute bane instead of a blessing. We can at this moment point to counties with three or four papers, no one of which is fit to appear in the family circle, or can be read by any one without harm; all the result of ill-timed efforts to support several papers where there is scarcely sufficient patronage to support one respectably. Where there are but one or two papers in a county, a proper patronage is generally all that is wanting, but this is often withheld, by a community that is not able to discern the fact that its local papers are the criterion, by which its enterprise and intelligence are judged of abroad. A good local newspaper, liberally patronized is the best possible recommendation by which to induce men of enterprise and capital to settle in a community. Every community that consults its own best interests will, through its intelligent business men, give a liberal patronage, both in subscriptions and advertising, to its local papers, and look with a jealous eye upon all efforts to dwarf and emasculate them by any increase of their number until it becomes too clear to admit of a doubt that it is really needed. From our own experience, and judging from our numerous exchanges, we feel safe in declaring that there is scarcely a county in the State of Pennsylvania, with less than 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, which will support more than two local newspapers in a manner that will justify conscientious and qualified men in taking charge of them and making them, what such men only can do, channels of information that will elevate and improve, morally, socially, intellectually and pecuniarily, the community in which they circulate. If every community were to act upon this principle, we firmly believe that it would be one of the most effectual antidotes that could be devised to purge the country from the flood-tide of crime, wickedness and venality that now deluges our land. L

THE TAX BILL.

We are glad to note a disposition on the part of the committee of Ways and Means to reconsider their action on the Tax Bill. Let them by all means report it to the House for action at the earliest date. No hurrying home to electioneer, or spend the summer months at fashionable watering places, can excuse the postponement of this bill, so vitally important to the country, to the next session. Members are sent to Congress to attend to the business of the nation; let that be done before party work. The interests of the Republican party will be best served by a faithful and just discharge of their duties by our members of Congress. A careful and prompt revision of our taxes both import and internal will do more for the party and the country than any amount of electioneering without such revision. Now that the pressure of public opinion has constrained the committee to reconsider their action, let the House also reconsider its former action and at once go to work upon the bill and finish it ready for operation before a thought of adjournment is again entertained. This done, our members can go home to their constituents with clean hands and take part in the Campaign to some purpose. As we said before let the people and the press mark the recreants from duty and give them speedy permits to go home and stay there. There is no better or surer way of bringing our public servants to a sense of their duty to their constituents.

THERE has been great speculation among the country people in regard to the cabalistic letters which have appeared upon the wings of the locusts at their different advents. Happily we are now prepared to settle this question: for the present, at least. It is this, the G and C. so universally seen on the wings of locusts hereabout, are the initials of GRANT and COLFAX. This is a most startling and wholesome revelation, when we take into consideration the marvelous revelations made by these singular little insects in the past. In 1783 they appeared with a W on their wings, which indicated the election of the illustrious WASHINGTON to the Presidency; in 1800 they wore an M which predicted the election of JAMES MADISON, and in 1817, again an M, which indicated JAMES MONROE; in 1834 it was pretty badly mixed, owing to "Matty Van" and others, but in 1851 they came out strong with a P which pointed to PIERCE, and now in 1868 the G and the C, settle the question.

SIGNIFICANT.—There has always appeared to be a singular resemblance in character and mind between General Grant and President Lincoln. The following coincidences of expression, pointed out by a cotemporary, manifest it in a very marked way:

"I hope peace will soon come, and when it comes will come to stay."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

"Let us have peace."—*U. S. Grant.*

"I have not controlled events. They have controlled me.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

"New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall.—*U. S. Grant.*

THE editor of the *Gazette* is about as apt an illustration of the fix of the Democratic party as can readily be found. A few weeks ago he was all "hunka dora" for Hancock for President, he then announced himself for Hon. Asa Packer, and in the last issue of the *Gazette* he is in favor of some "unknown." The 4th of July may find him in favor of Fred. Douglass. Their is no telling what a day may bring forth.

THE *Gazette* is trying to convince Republicans that the Republican party is in favor of Negro Suffrage in the Southern States. Is it possible that the editor of the *Gazette* has failed to read the Chicago Platform? If he has we are quite sure that the Republicans have not, and that they know the political *status* of their party.

STRAWS.—An exchange says that seventy-five voters of the Democratic persuasion came in a body to a Republican caucus at Auburn, Maine, a few evenings since, and announced their intention to work and vote with the Republican party in the future. "Straws, &c."

IMPORTANT TO EX-SOLDIERS.—Mr. Boles, of Arkansas, on Friday, introduced in the House a bill providing that the benefits of all acts of Congress allowing bounty for services during the war, shall be extended to all soldiers who served the period named in said acts, who were not convicted by sentence of court-martial for desertion, and who received certificates of honorable discharge from the service: also to the widows and heirs of such soldiers.

ABOUT ENTHUSIASM.

Some of the democratic journals are distressed at what they call the lack of enthusiasm for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. People do not toss up their hats for Grant, there is no tumultuous applause when he appears in public, and so on.

Perhaps one reason for this is that Grant is not in the habit of tossing up his own hat; his manners are simple; he does not court applause: he dresses plainly, talks in a quiet way, and has, ever since he has been known to the American people, conducted himself in a way to persuade people that shouts and public praises were not welcome to him.

In this he differs widely from some others of our public men, whose highest ambition is to be stared at, flattered and surrounded by adulating crowds. Grant's highest ambition, on the contrary, has always been to do his duty. That has been sufficient for him. He was never the favorite theme of newspaper correspondents at any time in the war. Whomever they might praise, they generally had few words for Grant. When he came to the East, and made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, we remember hearing old soldiers of that army express gratification at the fact that he did not exhibit himself in splendid array to the soldiers and court their shouts; he moved quietly about; no shining and numerous staff accompanied him on his daily ride, no conspicuous escort or bodyguard marked his presence in the field; and when he first went to Culpepper the men, who had been accustomed to the splendor displayed by General McClellan, were amazed to see the General of the Armies walk to the railway station in the morning, with a single orderly to carry his carpet bag, leaving the formal escort at their wits' end for a duty to do.

If it is a crime or an offence to love plain ways, a simple life; to avoid what General McClellan conspicuously courted—military pageants and unrepublican demonstrations of regard for his person—if to be utterly unspoiled by his remarkable fortunes is an offence in General Grant, then he is certainly a great offender. For it is unquestionable that he is now as plain in dress, as quiet in his habits, as simple and unassuming a citizen as he was when he entered the army as colonel. He is content to do his duty; this is, as it has been, the alpha and omega of his thoughts; and the American people, who know how to respect and value the kind of character he has developed, do not think the less of him that he does not court the noisy plaudits of crowds.

We should have fallen very low indeed, if, as a people, we knew not how to appreciate the sterling character of a man like Grant; if we needed in a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, that he should court and create personal devotion for himself, in his adherents, and thus make the political struggle a personal one. If that were necessary, then truly Grant would not be so good a candidate as the first glib-tongued demagogue who could be picked up in the taverns of New York.—*Morning Post.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GOV. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on July 4th.

THE Legislature of South Carolina is to meet on July 6th, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth amendment.

JACKSON, Miss., is in a blaze of political enthusiasm. Among other glories, Jackson boasts a colored Democratic Club, 300 strong.

GEN. GRANT has received a despatch from Gen. McDowell, indicating that Mississippi has been carried by the Republicans.

IT is quite probable the House Committee may reconsider their determination to postpone the tariff question.

SENATOR YATES has once more signed a temperance pledge—is leading a sober life, which of course makes him a brilliant and useful man.

PRACTICAL Reconstruction has commenced. On Tuesday last Messrs. McDonald and Rice, the new Senators from Arkansas, were sworn in and took their seats in the Senate.

TWELVE additional Republican Senators and thirty Republican Representatives will be secured under the omnibus bill which on Thursday became a law of the land.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has had an elaborate proclamation of general amnesty drawn up which he will issue on the Fourth of July.

GEORGE W. CASS, of Pittsburg, is to be pushed by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, should Hancock fail in getting the Presidential nomination, as a candidate for Vice President.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, of New York, and Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, are talked of as candidates for President of the New York Convention. Mr. Seymour was President of the last Democratic National Convention.

SINCE the death of Mr. Buchanan, but two ex-Presidents of the United States are left among the physically living—Pierce and Fillmore. Both have long been in their political coffins. The office is not apparently conducive to longevity.

A special from Salt Lake City says the funeral of Heber C. Kimball was attended by several thousand persons. His death is considered the greatest loss since the death of Joe Smith. The tabernacle and public buildings were draped in mourning.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was in London on the 12th instant, and about to return to the United States to work for the success of the Copperhead candidate for President whoever he may be. The Cops can count for *certain* on every Rebel vote.

HENRY CLAY DEAN, a copperhead orator, recently delivered a speech in Iowa, in the course of which he said that *"one armed and one legged soldiers thrust under our noses as objects of charity, are fit carcasses for the gallows."*

THE President's veto of the Omnibus Reconstruction bill occupied the attention of the House just twenty minutes, and of the Senate ten minutes. The bill went through the upper branch by thirty to eight, and the lower branch by one hundred and five to thirty.

SENATOR SUMNER has written to a citizen of Norfolk, Va., that he knows of no ground for excluding a colored man from Congress, if duly elected; and says he should welcome the election of a competent colored man to either House of Congress.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia on Tuesday nominated Furman Sheppard, Esq., for District Attorney. The Congressional nominees are—First District, Hon. S. J. Randall; Second District, Hon. T. B. Florence; Third District, Dr. John Moffett; Fourth District, James B. Nicholson.

BOB WAY, the champion jumper, has contracted to jump five hundred feet at fifty consecutive jumps, without rest, for $500 a side. We wouldn't do it for $5,000.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Perhaps you couldn't do it for twice that sum.

A MEETING of Commissioners, from the loyal States having soldiers interred at Antietam Cemetery, was held at Sharpsburg on the 17th, to consider the question of the burial of the rebel dead in some portion of the area of the cemetery. After a very earnest discussion, the whole matter was postponed to another meeting, to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of November.

THE President on Monday nominated William M. Evarts, Esq., (one of his counsel in the impeachment trial,) to be Attorney General of the United States. There is some opposition to his confirmation, as Senators do not approve of his method of paying counsel, adopted by Mr. Johnson.

PETITIONS continue to flow in from Pennsylvania, asking Congress to take some action on the tariff question at this session. It will be impossible to do so, though it is thought there is an earnest endeavor to finish the tax bill by next Monday in the House, so as to let the Senate pass it by the Fourth of July.

A STEAM Fire Engine exploded in New York city last week while in service, killing several firemen, and seriously wounding a number of others. This is a new danger, and one which firemen in all large cities and towns where fire engines are used should carefully guard against.

SENATOR Henderson was married on Thursday last, at the National Hotel, Washington, to Miss Mary Foote, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, among them the Chinese Embassy. It is rumored that Senator Norton will shortly wed a Baltimore lady, and also that Mr. Colfax is to be married to Miss Ferry daughter of a wealthy citizen of Keokuk, Iowa.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, the new American Minister to the Court of Great Britian, will sail from the port of Baltimore on the 1st of August. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and "Taddie" will be among the passengers. She will be under Mr Johnson's protection to Liverpool, where she will meet some freinds from Scotland with whom she designs spending the Summer and Fall.

BLACK men were voters in Tennessee from the first organization of the State up to 1853, when a new Constitution was adopted which had the effect to exclude from the suffrage all persons of mixed blood from octoroon down. The earlier Constitution was adopted in 1796 from that of North Carolina, where, also, there was then no discrimination on account of color.

THE case of John H. Surratt came up for trial in the Criminal Court at Washington last Monday, when the old indictment for murder was withdrawn and a new indictment for giving aid and comfort to the rebels was made out against him. Surratt was then admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000—the Secessionists going his security—and has been lionized all week since his enlargement. A conviction on the new indictment subjects him to imprisonment only. The case will come up for trial next week.

THADDEUS STEVENS has prepared new articles of impeachment, and although he has not reported them to the House, and probably will not do so, they have found their way into the newspapers. The first article charges the President with instituting provisional governments in the South without consent of Congress; the second with usurpation of the pardoning power; the third with using his patronage to obstruct the laws of Congress in the Southern States; and the fourth with using corruptly his patronage to effect the result of elections in different States within three years past.

A GRAND Rowing match for the championship of the American waters took place on Friday of last week, on the Schuylkill above Fairmount dam, between James Hamill, of Pittsburg, and Henry Coulter, of Manchester, Pa. Coulter snapped one of his ores before he had made a dozen strokes. Hamill, although the thousands of spectators on the banks called out for him to return and start afresh, kept on over the route, returned to the stake boat, and claimed and received, to the disgust of all fair minded observers, the prize.

MILES O'REILLY (Col. Halpine, of New York,) a War Democrat, was selected by the recent Philadelphia Chase meeting to present the name of the Chief Justice to the Fourth of July Convention. It has been suggested that he walk arm-in-arm with Mr. Chase into the Convention, repeating the following stanza, written not long since by the "boy" Miles himself:—

So, boys! a final bumper,
While we all in chorus chant—
"For next President we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!"
And if asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be,
"From near Appomattox Court-House,
With its famous apple tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys, "To Grant for President
And God defend the right!"

JUDGE WOODWARD was a member of the Bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania during the whole of the exciting canvass in which he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He never resigned, nor did his term expire for several years after his defeat. But he thinks it outrageous that General Grant does not resign at once. Judge Woodward is the member of Congress who said if he was President, and an attempt was made to impeach him like that tried upon Johnson, he would resist with power of the army and navy. Of course he is a first-class Democrat.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1858.—*The Democrats of South Carolina are on their way to New York.* The rebels of the whole South will be heavily represented in the Democratic National Convention on the 4th of July. South Carolina will, as usual, take the lead. I find the correct list of her delegation in the Charleston *Mercury* of day before yesterday. A few of the names—a little of the history of this band of worthies, will be a refreshing exhibition to my readers:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Delegates.—Hon. B. F. Perry, Hon. Jas. Chesnut, General Wade Hampton, Hon. James B. Campell.

Alternates.—Judge S. A. Inglish, Judge A. P. Aldrich, Hon. C. M. Furman, Chancelor J. P. Carroll.

FOR THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Colonel W. S. Mullins, Hon. J. L. Manning, General J. B. Kershaw, Hon. R. Dozier.

FOR THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. Carlos Tracy, Hon. C. H. Simonton, R. B. Rhett, Jr., Esq., John Hanckel.

FOR THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. John S. Preston, General M. W. Gary, General M. L. Bonham, Hon. A. P. Frerick.

FOR THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. W. D. Simpson.

Let me make a note of some of these men:

Wade Hampton (ex-rebel general), James Chesnut (a seceding United States Senator and member of the rebel Congress), Judge Aldrich (last year removed by General Canby from his judgeship for open hostility to the Government), ex-Governor John L. Manning (rebel cammissioner from South Carolina in 1861, and member of the State Convention that declared South Carolina out of the Union). M. L. Bonham (one of the seceding members of the XXXVth Congress, representative in the rebel Congress, rebel Governor of South Carolina, and one of the rebel commissioners to Buchanan who demanded that the Government should not attempt to hold Fort Sumpter), and Robert Barnwell Rhett, the Calhoun of the rebellion—the first man who in the United States Congress, of which he was both a Representative and Senator, openly advocated the dissolution of the Union. Of course he was the malignant advocate of the rebellion, and led in demanding it in the convention of his State, and supporting it in the Congress at Richmond. The following sentiments are taken from his speech in the South Carolina Convention, on the 24th of December, 1860, as they appear in Mc Pherson's History of the Rebelion, page 18.

The secession of South Carolina is not an event of to-day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years. The election of Lincoln and Hamlin was the last straw on the back of the camel. But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken before. The point upon which I differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before all the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the question of slavery, and that question turned upon the fugitive slave law. *Now, in regard to the fugitive slave law I myself doubt its constitutionality,* and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity, should be responsible for the rendition of fugitive slaves. That was our best security. This report has proceeded upon the elaborate discussion of a constitutional question, about which the very ablest men in this State have doubted. When we go before the world, if we put it upon a mere matter of this kind we do not do justice to our cause. Sir, to whom are we to speak? It is simply to the North? *We are about to sunder our relations with that section, and I trust forever.* Our treaties, I suppose, will be with the nations of Europe. *Do you suppose the nations of Europe will have any sympathy with us, or confidence, or affection, because of the violation of the fugitive slave law?* Germany, and France, and England, what do they all say? Sir, in setting up our independence, we are not to narrow it down simply to the question of slavery.

The report, written by the author of these atrocious sentiments, pronouncing the secession of South Carolina and forcing other States to follow her, was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The other delegates from South Carolina to the Democratic National Convention are rebels equally audacious. They go to that body not only without recanting their doctrines or regretting the war that sprung from them, but under the authority of the following resolution adopted by the State Convention which appointed them, and approved by most of the district conventions:

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the principles and patriotism of the Democratic party, and believing and trusting to their assurance that they will, if triumphant, restore and maintain at the South, as they have done at the North, in the East, and in the West, the supremacy and the government of the white race—A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT—leaving to the States themselves to regulate their suffrage laws; and also that they will expunge the usurpations and the fraudulent governments created by the military power, under what are called reconstruction laws, and thereby restore to the Union the Southern States, *such as they were before the enactment of said laws*, we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the candidates of that party for President and Vice President of the United States, to be nominated at the coming convention in the city of New York, on the 4th day of July next.

The *Standard* thinks there can be no difficulty in obtaining subscriptions for the second million of Connellsville bonds, and concludes an article which abounds with indications of its confidence in the speedy accomplishment of this project, compliment to a distinguished citizen of Fayette, as follows:

"Mr. Stewart is entitled to credit for his long and continued efforts to consummate this connection between the east and west, by the waters of the Potomac and Youghiogheny, having obtained the first appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for this object in June, 1823—forty-five years ago, and has been laboring against the efforts of the Pennsylvania Central to defeat it ever since. The thanks of the people along the line of the Connellsville Road are especially due Mr. Stewart for his last successful effort, at his advanced age, to secure the completion of this great work, for which he has labored for nearly half a century."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The Connellsville Railway—Work Began.

We are very much gratified to learn that fully one-third of the second million has already been subscribed to the bonds of this Company, most of it by prominent and influential citizens of Baltimore, and that large additional subscriptions are confidently looked for. Mr. Hughart, the efficient and untiring President of the Company, is again in that city, intending to canvass it thoroughly, in which he will be aided by the personal co-operation of Mr. Garrett, President of the B. & O. Company, and by other leading citizens. It may be remarked that the President and one of the Directors of that Company are individual subscribers for $90,000 already.

The success which is steadily crowning the efforts of the gentlemen, backed by the zealous and powerful aid of the Directors of the two companies, and by outside friends of this desirable connection between Baltimore and Pittsburg, is already such as to leave no doubt in their councils, of the absolute ability of the company to re-commence the work of construction, assured that it may be prosecuted uninterruptedly until finished. Work has therefore been again resumed, the old contractor, having made a beginning on Monday, the 22nd, at the Sand Patch Tunnel. Contracts for the entire work, including the tunnel, are to be shortly let, and the operations already resumed are subject to that understanding. The tunnel itself, much the heaviest job on the line, will be completed and arched through its entire length—seven-eighths of a mile—before the expiration of the twenty months from this date, which is to see the entire completion of the line, and an unbroken railway connection established from Pittsburg through to Baltimore. The Directors have not resumed the operations of construction without a careful consideration of all the questions, financial as well as material, and, having satisfied themselves of their ability to carry the work forward with unbroken, steady vigor to a successful issue, have taken the decisive step, and will not now turn back. No enterprise has a clearer title to the cordial support of the people, not only of the two great cities which are to be connected by its completion, but of the entire intervening region; and we believe, therefore, that the friends of this project will find themselves heartily and promptly sustained by the public.—*Pittsburg Gazette 25th inst.*

MURDER BY THE KU-KLUX KLAN.—A dispatch from Bowling Green (Ky.), says: Nathan Dawson, a returned Union soldier, was murdered near here on Saturday, by the Ku-Klux Klan. He was living quietly at his home, unconscious of danger, the assassins went to his house, called him to the door, and fired a volley at him, killing him instantly, and dangerously, if not mortally, wounding his wife, who ran to his assistance. These assassins are the terror of this entire country. The life of no one who is suspected of Unionism is safe. Not a day passes but some deed of horror is perpetrated by them.

COLFAX OR COALFAX.—In reply to some persons who wrote to him for information in regard to the pronunciation of his name, Mr. Colfax writes:

WASHINGTON, May 26.—My first name is pronounced as if written *Skyler*, and the last as if written *Coalfax*. The "a" dropped out in crossing the ocean.

That fellow was pretty near right, then, when he wrote Colorado, last winter, to "Mr. Coldfacts, Senator of Congress." Fairfax is Saxon for "fairhaired," so we suppose Coalfax means "him of the coal black hair," which accounts for the admiration in which Mr. Colfax is held by the ladies.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

TOO TRUE.—"In fact, we, in America, have so far got of the way of a womanhood, that has any vigor of outline or opulence of physical proportions, that when we see a woman made as woman ought to be, she strikes us as a monster. Our willowy girls are afraid of nothing so much as growing stout, and if a young lady begins to round into proportions like the women in Titian's or Giorgione's pictures, she is distressed beyond measure, and begins to make secret inquiries into reducing diet, and to cling desperately to the strongest corset lacing as her only hope. It would require one to be better educated than most of our girls are, to be willing to look like the 'Sistine Madonna, or the Venus of Milo.'"—*Chimney Corner Paper.*

THE extent of Southern disfranchisement seems to have been grossly exaggerated. The precise figures show that not over ten per cent of the whites are excluded in Virginia, in North Carolina, about fourteen per cent; in South Carolina about fourteen per cent; in Georgia about nine per cent; in the other States, unreported, the percentage is believed to be about the same, say not over one tenth and this is the utmost extent of Southern white disfranchisement for participation in the rebellion.

GEN. GRANT AND THE JEWS.

Gen. Grant's Mississippi Order—Explanatory Letter from Gen. Rawlins.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

Sir: Your letter relating to the order of Gen. Grant, dated Oxford, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862, expelling Jews, as a class, from his department, is before me. You are doubtless aware that Gen. Grant has never, either by himself or through the aid of his friends, attempted to defend any military order which the emergencies of the service seemed at that time to require. However, as my name is attached to it as Assistant Adjutant-General, it may not be improper to state that at and previous to its date, our military affairs were in a most critical condition, and important movements were transpiring. Gen. Sherman was collecting forces at Memphis and Helena. Gen. Grant was moving steadily against Pemberton, at Grenada, keeping up appearance of immediate attack, to divert his attention from Sherman, and in co-operation with Grant. Dodge was moving south from Corinth. The success of Grant's plans depended in keeping the enemy in ignorance of his real purpose, namely the suprise and capture of Vicksburg by Sherman, and it was therefore of the utmost importance that every avenue of information to the enemy should be closed.

The most stringent orders had previously been published, forbiding persons going or coming through our lines, limiting traders to certain boundaries, and prohibiting the passage of corn South, or the payment of it for Southern products. Persistent violations of these orders by persons principally of the Jewish race, were the subject of constant reports by many of Gen. Grant's subordinates, some of whom had even issued orders expelling them from the lines; but which Gen. Grant had promptly revoked. Reports of the same character were also received from other than military sources. At length, on the evening of Dec. 1862, (the date of the order), the mail brought from Washington a large number of complaints, officially referred to him by the General in Chief of the army, against this class of persons, for violation of the above mentioned orders. The General felt, on reading them, that some immediate action was demanded of him. He realized to its full extent the critical condition of military affairs, and judged, whether wisely or unwisely, that to meet the exigency action must immediate, thorough, and in a form not to be evaded. The order you refer to was the result. It was written and telegraphed to his subordinates without revision, leaving all persons not justly menable to its terms to be relieved on their individual application.

The idea that it was issued on account of the religion of the Jews cannot be seriously entertained by any one who knows the General's steadfast adherence to the principles of American liberty and religious toleration. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. RAWLINS.

To Lewis N. Dembis, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Veto of the Reconstruction Bill.

The following is the message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives returning with his objections the bill for the admission of North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress.

To the House of Representatives—In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my signature. I will not, therefore, undertake at this time to reopen the discussion upon the grave constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto; in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble to this bill these States have framed and adopted Constitutions of State Government. Nor will I repeat the objections contained in my message of the 20th instant, returning, without my signature, the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending measure.

Like the act recently passed in reference to Arkansas, this bill supercedes the plain and simple mode prescribed by the Constitution for the admission to seats in the respective houses of Senators and Representatives of the several States. It assumes authority over six States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress, nor is even warranted by previous unconstitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It imposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government. In the case of Alabama it violates the plighted faith of Congress by forcing upon that State a Constitution which was rejected by the people according to the express terms of an act of Congress requiring that a majority of the registered electors should vote upon the question of its ratification.

For these objections, and many others which might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it for the action of Congress required in such cases by the Federal Constitution.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1868.

The message occupied about three minutes in reading in the House. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill over the veto, which cut off all debate. This was sustained, and the bill was then passed over the veto by a vote of 105 yeas to 30 nays—a party vote. It was then sent to the Senate and passed over the veto—yeas 35, nays 8—and is now a law.

GRANT'S ELOQUENT GRATITUDE.

The magnificent order of General Grant to his troops after the great triumphs at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge is perhaps the most eloquent of all his military writings. We reprint it, not only that *he* may not be forgotten, but that the loyal people of the South may understand how *they* will be cared for when he is elected to the Presidency, in despite of the efforts of the same traitors who have been restored by Andrew Johnson to rights which they have shamefully abused:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 10, 1863.—The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave Armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Missionary Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfitted, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for gaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will go to other fields of strife, and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defenses, however formidable, can check your onward march. By order of U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitel, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the very *best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Brading and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXSON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
April 3:3m

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January: the second session commences February 1st, and continues until the beginning of May: the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60.

Send for circular.

THE ELECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Published monthly, contains 48 pages of original matter. Price $2 per annum. The largest, finest and most progressive Medical Journal in the United States. Special inducements to the getter up of Clubs.

Beautiful premium engravings, valued at $3, given to every subscriber.

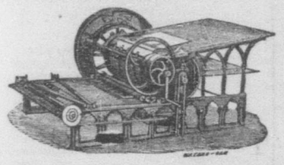
Specimen copies sent free, on application. Address JOHN BUCHANAN,
227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
may29:1yr.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors have enlarged the INQUIRER to an eight column paper. We were compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we did formerly, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER, for one year, to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer, since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar:27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

Local Affairs.

NO PAPER.—There will be no paper issued from this office on next week, in order that our employees may fully enjoy the Fourth.

THE FOURTH.—From present indications there will be nothing of importance transpiring here on the Fourth of July. Several pic-nics are spoken of as being the only observant features of the day. The places of business generally will be closed.

GOV. GEARY has appointed D. W. Woods, of Lewistown, A. S. Ely, of Lebanon and W. S. Woods, of Carlisle, a Board of Commissioners, to visit the Southern border counties of this State, to investigate and adjudicate the claims of citizens whose property was destroyed by rebels during the war.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WOODBERRY.—The citizens of Woodberry have made some very neat improvements within the last year. The old town has been brushed up and it begins to look as neat and clean as a new pin. A number of new additions to old buildings have been erected and they add very much to the general appearance of the place.

THE usual *Standing* Committee on Improvements in this Borough, can be seen at almost all hours of the day, in the immediate vicinity of persons making improvements, advising and suggesting, gratuitously, what in their judgment would seem most advisable. The Committee varies in numbers from one to forty according to the intensity of the sun's rays.

NOTICE.—The "Sallie Packsaddlestraddle Phoot Kavalry" will not be out on the Fourth. The locusts appearing in great numbers had considerable to do with the disorganization of this body gallant. We expect, however, that the "Boundtogetdrunk Bullyboys," will be out in full force, should the New York Democratic Convention not call them all to that city.

GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The second regular meeting, of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of Bedford Borough, will be held in the COURT ROOM, on the evening of July 11th, 1868, at eight o'clock. Hon. John Cessna, J. T. Keagy, Esq., and others will address the meeting. The Republican Band will be in attendance. The ladies are cordially invited to be present.

JACOB BARNHART,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec. President.

IMPORTANT.—We would earnestly urge it upon our friends, throughout Bedford county, to organize Grant and Colfax Clubs in every district in the county, and begin the campaign in earnest. We must give the Democracy a regular Appomattox ratification this fall, and in order to effectually do so, we must present a bold front and a well organized force. See to it Union men. Let the work be *begun at once.*

SOMERSET REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.—The returns, says the *Herald and Whig*, are not all handed in yet, and therefore we are unable to give a full and complete table as intended this week. Will do so next week.

Up to the time we go to press, the vote stands, with Addison, Lower Turkeyfoot and Northampton townships and Salisbury Borough yet to be heard from, as follows:

Congress—Koontz, 1883.
Legislature—Weller, 771; Walker, 663; Pile, 411; Knepper, 360.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The following literal copy of a "Notice," stuck up in the public places of the town, we publish free of charge, for the benefit of those who won't or can't read written notices:

Notice

Notice is hereby Giving by the Citisons of Bedford Borrough and the Town Counsil that Each and Every man having Sellers under his building must have them Leaned Out, by orders of The Town Counsel.

JOHN HARRIS High Constable.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH, for July, contains a very powerful article by Grace Greenwood on The Education of Girls, which, we hope, will be read by every person who has a girl to educate. If the ideas promulgated by Grace Greenwood were put in practice, we should soon have a race of beautiful, strong women, instead of so many feeble, sickly ones as now. Parents, by all means get and read this one paper. Besides this, there is a paper on the "Art of Using the Body," by Rev. Washington Gladden; "Training the Child," by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith; "Sentimental Marriages," by O. B. Frothingham; "Indigestion and its Remedies," by Dr. Taylor, and at least fifty other most excellent articles. $2 00 a year; 20 cents per number. Address Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight Street, New York.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—We cut the following items in regard to this road from the Somerset *Herald and Whig* of the 24th inst.:

"We learn that this week, the engineers proceed along the whole line, remarking the locations, &c., for a speedy letting. And that the work will at once be commenced at the Sand Patch Tunnel by Mr. Humbert; and that the Brooks and Pinkerton tunnels, also in this county, will be commenced at an early day. Thus the heavy sections will be put in a state of forwardness, so that the whole line can be finished next year.

The activity and zeal of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., its President, and the city of Baltimore, superadded to the industry and efficiency of President Hughart, all give favorable indications of an early completion of this important work."

"IN TOWN.—J. G. Harvey, Esq., of Baltimore is here looking after the Glades Butter interest, and brings us the cheering news of the prospects of the early completion of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Rail Road. He reports Mr. Hughart's success in getting $350,000 of the Bonds taken in Baltimore last week with fair prospects of securing the balance at an early day. Messrs. J. G. Harvey & Co. subscribed $5000 to the main line of the road, and promise a fair subscription to our Brauch road. This should be an incentive to all who have a more direct interest in the branch road to come forward and subscribe liberally, as the enhancement of the value of property of Somerset and the surrounding country depends on the early completion of this branch."

"MR. SCULL writes us from Pittsburgh, under date of 22d, that work will be immediately resumed on the Connellsville Railroad. An engineer corps goes into the field this week, for the purpose of resetting the stakes, &c. along the line. The contractor at the Sand Patch Tunnel has been instructed to resume work at once, and forty miles, comprising the heaviest sections between the Tunnel and Connellsville, will be let to contract, as soon as proper notice inviting proposals can be advertised, and bids examined. Heavy subscriptions to the bonds of the company are being made in Baltimore, and at other points along the line, and in a few days all the money necessary to insure the completion of the road within *twenty months* will have been obtained. The machinations of the Penna. Central, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago have come to naught, and within two years, a through line from Bremen to Chicago and the far west, via Baltimore and Pittsburgh, will be an accomplished fact."

CONGRESS.—The selection of a suitable candidate, in this Congressional District, is a duty that should be carefully considered. This district is one of the *doubtful* ones in this State, and unless we make a determined effort, by placing in nomination a man who will be an available candidate, one whose antecedents are satisfactory to the whole Republican party, we may lose this Congressional District.

We believe it not to be conducive to the interests of the people, that delegates to the Congressional conference should be instructed for whom they shall vote. If this is carried out, the will of the people may easily be defeated and unscrupulous demagogues secure the nomination. There are few aspirants for Congress, but who, by corrupt means, may secure a County Convention to speak in his favor. Therefore, the Congressional Conference should be untrammeled in its selections by previous instructions. It may be necessary, when the different delegates meet, to set aside a man whose devotion to the interests of his party entitles him to the nomination, and select a more popular man, one whose voice is strong with the people.

The Conference body should, to some extent, be governed by the nomination of the Democratic party. Should a candidate be selected by that party, who is very popular with the people, and would be able probably to influence some Republican voters, he should be matched by a man who could *gainsay* that influence.

The Democratic party will select its most popular man, as they are determined to carry this district, and for that purpose money has already been promised by the State Central Committee of that party, for election purposes. In all probability George A. Smith, of our town, will be their candidate.

Should he be the nominee of their party, they will have selected the most popular man, before the people, in the District. Let us exercise good judgment in the selection of our nominee, so that the will of the people may not be defeated by the political trickery of unscrupulous demagogues.—*Fulton Republican.*

PERSONAL.—The Bloody Run *Press*, we learn from its last issue, based its allusion to our want of respect for "Bloody Run and its prosperity" upon a matter altogether personal. If we had known that the "prosperity" of Bloody Run depended upon the establishment of the *Press*, we might have been led to regard the investment in another light. As it was, we were not satisfied that it would pay, and in giving such an opinion we had before us the experience of every individual in the country, who has attempted to sustain a newspaper in a village of less than a thousand inhabitants. Bloody Run may prove an exception to the rule; we hope, for the sake of our friends of the *Press*, that it will. *They* ought to know by this time whether it pays them or not, or whether it will pay at the end of the year. When we learned that one, whom we had learned to regard as a friend, intended, without any knowledge of the business, to embark in such an enterprise, and when requested so to do, we gave our views, as friends and gentlemen, in regard to the project, and because our views, based on long experience, did not coincide with those who had determined upon the enterprise, the common courtesy, which should always characterize gentlemen, is violated. We have always wished the gentlemen who control the *Press* well, we do so now, and for this reason we advised them not to invest in an enterprise that was, at least, a doubtful experiment; one in which they ought not to lose money. We believe when the establishment of newspapers is necessary to develop a portion of country, or to further political ends, that those who will be most benefitted by such an enterprise should furnish the where-withal to buy and run them, not those who can receive very little benefit and who have no money to lose in mere adventures.

THE TABLES TURNED.—The Deputy Sheriff, of a neighboring county, arrived here on Monday evening last, in pursuit of three prisoners who had escaped jail. They were all accused of felonious crimes, and a reward of five hundred dollars on the one, and one hundred dollars on each of the others was offered for their apprehension. On Tuesday morning, after posting bills announcing the reward and giving a description of the criminals, the deputy proceeded to — get drunk. This he most successfully accomplished, and became in a short time, both noisy and intolerably insulting, and instead of arresting the escaped prisoners, was himself arrested by Constable Gephart, and placed in jail for fourty eight hours, in order to have ample time to get sober and become able to attend to his business. As far as we can learn, nothing has been heard of the escaped criminals being in this neighborhood.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—*First Regular Meeting.*—The Club met in the Grand Jury Room, on Saturday evening, June 27, and was called to order by the temporary chairman, Val. Vondersmith.

The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and select permanent officers made report. The report and the Constitution were adopted. The following officers were reported for the first regular term:

President—JACOB BARNHART.

Vice Presidents.—WILLIAM L. HORN, DAVID PROSSER.

Secretary—D. S. ELLIOTT.

Treasurer—JOHN LUTZ.

On motion the following was added to the By Laws:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed by the President upon the night of his election, whose duty it shall be to advertise meetings, procure suitable places for holding the same, insure the services of the band and transact such other business as may be referred to them by the Club, said Committee to act through the term for which the President and other officers are elected.

The following were appointed the Executive Committee for the present term; M. A. Points, D. S. Elliott, S. J. Jordan, R. W. Cook and B. M. Blymyer.

On motion, J. T. Keagy, John O. Smith and William Earnest were appointed a Committee to procure signers to the Constitution.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to have the minutes published.

On motion the Club adjourned to meet on the evening of July 11, at 8 o'clock, at such place as the Executive Committee may announce.

D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec.

WE have just received Blackwood's Magazine, for June, and as many of our readers are no doubt subscribers to this periodical, they need few suggestions from us. The first impulse when it comes to hand, however busy one may be, is to glance over its pages, and note certain articles to be read at the earliest opportunity. It is not unlikely that we shall read the whole of the present number, and we give, for the benefit of all, the list of contents, as follows:—Grace Owen's Engagement, Part I. The Latest Lawgiver (referring to Mr. Ruskin, and his recent suggestions for the reconstruction of society.) Unlucky Tom Griffin—(Conclusion). The American Constitution and the Impeachment of the President (condemning the Impeachment, as might be anticipated.) Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition. Cornelius O'Dowd. Dreams in the Invalides. George Eliot's Spanish Gypsy, (with copious extracts, and calculated to make every reader desirous to see the work itself.) Altogether a very varied and interesting number. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing company, 140 Fulton Street, New York. For Sale at INQUIRER Book Store.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—Last Sabbath the Teachers and scholars of the Lutheran Sabbath school here, made another addition of one hundred and twenty-three volumes to their Libraries. They have now upwards of five hundred carefully selected works, most of which have been purchased within the last year. The Teachers Library is a circulating one. Any person paying the sum of one dollar and twenty cents per year, or ten cents per month, to the Librarian, is made a member and can have the use of any book from the library he may wish to read. It is the intention of the Library Committee to make still greater additions in order to meet the wants of all who may become members.

"Onward, right onward,
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the Six Hundred."

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great calvacade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong, and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as if by magic. For Languor, Lassitude, Great Weakness and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

MUSICAL.—Two stout looking, bronzed individuals, of doubtful nationality, each having a hand organ and accompanied by a monkey, paraded our streets on Monday morning and discoursed their various pieces to the extreme delight of a crowd of admiring juveniles. Our delight would be to hear of the abandonment of this lazy business by stout, able bodied men, and the taking up of some more laudable calling.

A SUGGESTION.—As the Democracy seem to be looking out for a candidate who can *run* well, we would suggest that they take up one of the many draft "skeedadlers" who put for the mountains during the progress of the war. They are known to be fast runners and good Democrats. If the Convention was not so near at hand we might suggest a few names from which to select a suitable candidate.

SPECIAL.—We have neatly printed, in colors, the new Fee Bill for Justices and Constables, passed by the last Legislature, and are prepared to mail it, to persons desiring it, on receipt of 25 cents. Every Justice and Constable in the county should send for a copy at once, as they cannot get along without it.

PUMPS.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Rohm, who is about to canvass the county to effect the sale of individual or township rights for a patent force pump, said to be a very satisfactory one. The pump is on exhibition at the Washington Hotel.

LOOK TO IT.—If you desire a new outfit for the 4th, go at once to R. W. Berkstresser & Co's., and get yourself the *handsomest* and *cheapest* suit that can be got anywhere else in Bedford. Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, &c., in variety.

Special Notices.

Lassitude.

A feeling of assitude is generally experienced throughout the summer solstice. Weakly constituted persons or those of sedentary habits invariably complain of this annoyance. The scorching heat of mid-summer relaxes the system and reduces the vital energies. If the patient is of a nervous temperament this debility unfits him for even the ordinary routine of every-day life. When this state of exhaustion comes on HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will prove a safe and never-failing means of strengthening and restoring the physical organization. This health-giving tonic purifies and infuses renewed vitality into the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs, and acts like a charm on the nervous system. It effectually removes all tendency to languor or depression of spirits. To the weaker sex it is invaluable, as it soothes and braces up, while its powerful effects are of the most beneficial character. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use. It revives the strength, increases the appetite and gives vigor and elasticity to the constitution.

When mothers are nursing HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should especially be taken in regular doses, as in this country, most always, the nourishment is inadequate to the wants of the child. In such cases this inestimable tonic is wonderfully efficacious. Its strengthening virtues are at once apparent. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild and soothing.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—No change to record in the flour market, there being little or no demand except for higher grades for supply of home consumption; sales of 700 bbls. Northwest extra family at $9 75@11per bbl, latter figure for choice Minnesota; 200 bbls Penna. and Ohio do. do. at $10@12; small lots of fancy at $12 50@14 00; extra at $8 50@9 50, and superfine at $7 25@8 50. Rye flour is selling at $9 12½@9 25. In corn meal there is nothing doing to fix quotations. The wheat market is very quiet, there being no decline on the part of the trade to operate at present prices; red is nominally held at $2 35@2 40, and amber at $2 45. 500 bus. Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1 95, an advance of 10c. In Corn there is but little movement; sales of 700 bushels good prime yellow at $1 10@1 14, and 1400 bushels do. on secret terms. Western mixed may be quoted nominal at $1 10@1 11. Oats are firm at 86@87 cents.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School, will begin, in BEDFORD, MONDAY, AUGUST 3d, 1868, and continue eleven weeks, closing with a County Institute. All the Common School branches, together with such other, as students may be prepared to study, will be taught.

Terms, including vocal music, $6, to be paid in advance.

Boarding $3 per week.

Persons wishing to attend, should be present at the opening. H. W. FISHER.
3july, 4w. Co., Supt.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE FOR SALE.

The Farm adjoins the town of Woodberry, separated from it by the mill dam, which washes the whole eastern boundary, and contains FORTY-TWO ACRES, more or less, all of which is cleared and under a splendid state of cultivation. The farm is divided into six fields, all of which are under post fence.

Erected thereon is a SPLENDID TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight rooms exclusive of garret and cellar, A FRAME BANK BARN, seventy feet long (part new) with wagon shed attached and all other necessary out-buildings. There is a never failing Spring of the best limestone water, a Well at the door with good new pump, an Orchard of one hundred Apple trees; also, a number of Pear (standards and dwarf) Plum, Peach, Quince and Cherry trees, and four varieties of improved Grapes. The most careful estimate of the crop from this farm for the last year was SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The party owning must sell, having purchased near Kansas City, Mo.

TERMS, $5500.00—one half cash, balance in one and two years with interest from date.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 30.-tf Real Estate Agents.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE.

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
3july:1y 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, instead of being gum, as is the case in most pumps, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it the most durable of any pump yet patented. There is no packing about it, consequently it cannot get out of order. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes, the water dropping, the moment you stop pumping, back to the level with the water in the well. It is simply constructed, durable and cheap. It will force water any distance. It is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at very moderate prices, by J. W. ROHM, Agent for this county. He warrants every pump to work satisfactory. Township rights for sale.

MR. ROHM is also agent for Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Blair and Somerset counties, and will sell township and county rights very reasonable.

Call and see this wonderful pump, farmers, which is now on exhibition at the Washington Hotel, in Bedford. For further information address J. W. ROHM,
3july:3m Bedford, Pa.

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Dunnin's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers.

ALSO, one tract containing 183 acres, having a good log house and barn and out-buildings thereon. About 65 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber—well watered and situate near Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of Jacob Alstadt, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Beckley and Joseph Smith.

ALSO, one tract containing 157 acres, about 20 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber; well watered and situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beckley, Joseph Smith and Christian Mock.

Each of these tracts will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers, and will be offered at private sale until SATURDAY, the 14th of Nov. next, when, if not disposed of, they will be sold to the highest and best bidder at public sale, of which timely notice will be given.

For further particulars, address personally, or by letter, J. W. DICKEESON,
3july: tf Attorney-at-Law Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Proposals for the building of a new School House in Schellsburg, will be received until SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, by John E. Colvin, Secretary of Schellsburg School Board. The whole work will be let to one builder, or the masonry, brick-work, plastering, and carpenter-work to separate contractors. Stone work to be put up this summer, and the building to be completed by November, 1869. Proposals to furnish from ninety to one hundred thousand brick will also be received until August 1.

For plan and specifications of building apply to J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, or H. W. Fisher, Bedford. Contracts to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

By order of the Board of School Directors of Schellsburg Borough.
june19:6t J. E. COLVIN, Sec'y.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Barry, M. D.,	G. D. Sluck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colleil,
Jacob Reed,	Joss Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.

William Lyon.
jan10:3m.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE, RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

New Advertisements.

WAR! WAR! WAR!
AMONG THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS!
FISHER & BURNS

Have just returned from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a large and well selected stock of GOODS ADAPTED TO ALL THE WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

It consists of—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles usually kept in a retail store. All of which are to be sold

"BELOW LOW WATER MARK"

for cash or approved country produce.

Their stand is at the
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
formerly owned by C. Loyer, one door west of the Bedford Hotel.
june26:3m FISHER & BURNS.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices; also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and OILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.

His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thanking for his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. MINNICH,
DENTIST,
Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c. performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.
Mar7,68:6m

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

CHILDRENS CARRIAGES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
AT LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
CHEAPER THAN EVER BROUGHT TO BEDFORD.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

ALSO Hubs, Fellows, Spokes, Bows, Shafts, Spindles, Axles, Springs, Hay Fork Pulleys, Hay Rope, Grain Cradles and Scythes in quanity.
june26:4t T. M. LYNCH,

TO LUMBERMEN.

The undersigned offer for sale on reasonable terms, one of BLANDY'S FIRST CLASS PATENT PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS, to which is attached two 42 inch circular and one lath saw. The above mill is nearly new, not having been in actual operation over six months. Everything belonging to said mill is in good running order. For further particulars address

LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
june29:4t Hopewell, Bedford co., Pa.

WINDOW SASH!
WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.
May 29:6m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,

of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of F. BENEDICT, Agent, at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra
ap19:1y.

CAUTION.—We, the undersigned, do hereby forbid and caution all persons against hunting or fishing on any of our lands or premises, or rambling over our fields or meadows and throwing down our fences, as we are disposed hereafter to put the law in force against any person or persons so offending. MICHAEL CARPENTER,
SAMUEL LOGUE,
JACOB CARPENTER, Jr.
SAM'L CARPENTER,
MICHAEL B. MILLER,
ABM & LEVI MILLER,
JACOB COCHENOUR,
LEVI CARPENTER.
jun5:3t

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS!

THOMAS MERWINE, *at the "Old Stahl Workshop,"* has re-opened the Cabinet and furniture business in that part of the town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture, at cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of Coffins. Terms reasonable. 1may3m

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Pacific Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000

F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.

F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—The undersigned hereby cautions all persons against rambling over his fields or meadows, and throwing down fences, &c., as he will hereafter rigidly enforce the law against all persons so offending.
june26:3t GEORGE STUCKEY.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

Real Estate.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring-Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm. viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodbery, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing with few of rods k the buildings.

This farm consists of the bestime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 460 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa. 320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The well known "Meyers farm," in East Providence Tp., containing 200 ACRES, over 100 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; balance well timbered with white pine, hemlock and white oak. On the premises are erected a first class country DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN and all the necessary out houses. There is a never failing spring at the door. The above property is offered at private sale until the 21st DAY OF JULY. Terms reasonable, persons desiring to purchase this valuable property should apply at once to CHRISTOPHER MEYERS, on the premises, or
June12:5t E. F. KERR, Bedford Pa.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN PATTONSVILLE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale the BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground, now occupied by Nancy Stoner, in Pattonsville, on reasonable terms: The house was erected for a Hotel, and is well adapted for that purpose, containing eight rooms, with a commodious Kitchen, and well of excellent water. The Stabling is sufficient for Hotel purposes, and the garden is not excelled in the neighborhood. There are all the other requisite out-buildings, and in excellent condition. A School House immediately across the street, and Churches within a few hundred yards. This is a very desirable location.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Real Estate Agents,
may29.tf Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to

Farm, Garden & Household.

HOW A FARMER MAY LOOSE MONEY.

By not taking a good home paper.

Keeping no account of home opreations.

Paying no attention to the maxim;—"A stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting seed at the proper season.

Leaving reaper, plows, cultivators, etc. uncovered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way than most people are willing to believe.

Permitting broken instruments to be scattered over the farm until they are irrepairable. By repairing broken instruments at the proper time many dollars may be saved, a proof of the assertion that "time is money."

Attending the auction sales, and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because, in the words of the vender, the articles are "very cheap."

Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain field, or bruising the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of a rotation of crops before making a single experiment.

Planting fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit, without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

Practicing economy by depriving stock of proper shelter during the winter, and giving them unsound food, such as half rotten and mould hay and fodder.

Keeping an innumerable tribe of rats on the premises, and two or three lazy dogs that eat up more in a month than they are worth in a whole life time.

And lastly, he loses by not reading the advertisements of those who patronize the printer, they being invariably the most enterprising and liberal houses to deal with, when he goes to town.

SMALL MATTERS.

There are many otherwise good farmers who are entirely regardless of little fixtures, and who devote all their time to the larger matters. Now we hold that while the latter should by all means be made the objects of attention, the former should on no account be neglected, and it is as much the part of a thorough good farmer to see to the one as to the other. We enjoy visiting a farm where this attention to little matters, this time spent in "fixing up," is everywhere noticeable and in complete keeping with the more weighty matters. We like to see your well built gates instead of bars, barn-doors on rollers instead of hinges, and fodder racks for sheep instead of feeding them upon the ground or floor. We like to see all doors to outbuildings provided with hasps, for both fastening them upon the inside if necessary, and also for securing them back, when open, from the action of the wind; to see a gate to shut across a barn door to keep out cattle or sheep when the door is open; to find in connection with every barn or stable, a closet for harnesses or carriage robes, as well as a tool-room for the storage of the larger farm tools and implements; to find hooks for hanging up odd pieces of rope, chains, shovels and the like, and nails for hanging up the smaller tools and utensils used upon the farm, as well as boxes for the reception of old iron and every sort of waste; and a work-bench and tools for making and repairing all kinds of farm implements. If in examining the buildings upon a farm we find the latter, we are also generally sure to find all the other conveniences suggested above, as well as many others it is not necessary to enumerate. And one hardly knows, without having tried it, how much the farmer can accomplish during the spare hours in the way of fixing up his buildings with these handy accompaniments, nor how much they add to the actual value of the farm, not only for himself in performing the necessary work upon it, but in the estimation of any one wishing to purchase a farm. Attention to these little matters marks the really economical, successful farmer.

We recently passed the residence of a man, who would be indignant did we not class him among the best farmers in the town where he resides, whose oxcart was standing by the roadside, where it was last used, and a part of whose harrow was visible from beneath a snowdrift in an adjoinning field. They will be ready when wanted in the spring, but we fear the example of the farmer in this matter will be hard to be counteracted by his more commendable qualities: and the contrast between him and the farmer who has all his tools and implements well housed in his outbuildings or barn cellar is too striking to need further illustration.—*Main Farmer.*

THE LESSON OF THE YEAR.

If anything be wanted to teach people how cold kills plants, the past winter affords the material. It was at one time supposed that frost destroyed plants by rupturing the sap vessels. The cells were believed to expand and burst by frozen sap. It was known that a bottle of water would burst in this way,—and why should not a plant cell? The plant was killed, and the bottle destroyed; what more natural than to suppose the process identical?

Some years ago, the writer of this attempted to show the fallacy of such a theory. In *Hoevy's Magazine* of that time, some of our best horticulturists argued the point. We endeavored to satisfy our friends that, when evaporation went on faster than the roots could supply moisture, the plant had to die. No theory of cell-bursting was necessary.

Evaporation is excessive in cold weather When there is not enough moisture to fill the cells—when it goes out faster than it comes in—they die; not by bursting, but by shrinking away. A recognition of this fact will save many a tender tree; and a review of the past winter's loses must convince any one that such is the fact.

We have not had an extraordinary low temperature, yet plants never suffered so. But we had a higher wind, coupled with a low temperature, than ever knew before. The exhaustive strain on the evaporative powers of a plant in the high wind, even in a temperate atmosphere, is enormous. How much greater must it be in a very cold medium?

Thus we see that wherever there is a shelter from wind, the tender plant escapes; but set even the hardiest where the wind can concentrate all its power against it; set for instance, an Oriental, or a Norway Spruce on a bank near a house where the winds can sweep around it, and it will "go" equally with the tenderest.

How strange it is that men cannot learn from these facts! People have yet such religious veneration for the thermometer as their infallible guide in this matter, that it seems a sacrilege in any one to suggest anything better. English papers, and some of our own, are filled with comparisons of the thermometer and the deaths, as if this was the all in all of Horticultural knowledge. Our readers we hope fully understand that with this the Hygrometer and the Dynamic force of the winds are quite as important to study, and in the absence of any good instruments like the thermometer to assist us, we can only say that he who is wise, will shelter his barns, his houses, his cattle, his orchards, his rare plants, trees and flowers. Plant trees,—fast growing, hardy trees,—everywhere around from whence a cold dry wind may blow, and you will be astonished to find that although your thermometer may sink to unheard of figures, your plants are not near as much hurt as those of him who still clings to the old notion that frost bursts the sap vessels and there is no help for it. Dryness is an especial weakness of our climate; and as antagonistic to this, the watchword of every progressive Horticulturist should be shelter, shelter, shelter.

Humorous.

What is the difference between the influenza and a church organist? One stops the nose, and the other knows the stops.

Hastely Coleridge once being asked which of Wordsworth's productions he considered the prettiest, very promptly replied: "His daughter Dora."

A Learned coroner being asked how he accounted for the great mortality this year, exclaimed. "I cannot tell; people seem to die this year that never died before."

"Poor old General Debility!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "it is surprising how long he lives and what excitement he creates; the papers are full of remedies for him."

A Little boy seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor. "See here, sir; your sign has fallen down!"

A Chicago paper says the women of Utah have recently altered the orthography of their creed. They now spell it Moremen instead of Mormon.

A Lady wished a seat in a crowed hall. A handsome gentleman brought her a chair. "You are a jewel," said she. 'Oh, no I am a jeweller; I have just set the jewel."

Preferences.—An unknown writer prefers eggs of an hour old, fish of ten, bread of a day, wine of a year, a woman of eighteen, and a friend of thirty.

Eve is said to be the only woman who never threatened to go and live with her mother, and Adam, the first man who ever went to housekeeping without first trying to board with his mother in law.

'Did you know,' said a cunning Gentile to a Jew 'that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland? "Indeed! retorted Solomon, "den it ish vell dat you and I ish not dare.'

'Who is that pretty girl' asked a well known Boston divine the other evening at a wedding. 'That is Miss Glass, 'answered a friend. 'Let the young man beware of such an intoxicating glass,' was the quick response.

A young gentleman, visiting his intended, met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to insult him inquired how old he was.

'I can't exactly tell,' replied the other, "But I can tell you that an ass is older at twenty than a man at sixty."

Mr. Fuller, a Methodist preacher, found it necesary to eke out a scanty living by selling sermons. He called on a lady in a parish where he once labored. As he announced his errand, the lady expressed her horror and surprise. "What! Mr. Fuller, I thought you labored for souls, and not for money." Fuller replied: "A minister can't live on souls; and if he could, he'd soon depopulate such a region as this!"

Doctor.—Well, how did your wife manage her shower bath, deacon?" Deacon. "She had real good luck. Madame Moody told her how she managed. She had a large oiled silk cap, with a cape to it, like a fisherman's, that came over her shoulder and head." Doctor.—"She's a fool for her pains. That's not the way." Deacon—"So my wife thought." Doctor.—"Your wife did nothing of the sort, I hope." Deacon.—"Oh, no; she used an umbrella."

An Election Joke.—A stolid Dutchman was standing at a certain place on election-day, inquiring for 'de regular Democratic dicket,' when a shrewd fellow stepped up and supplied him with the genuine thing.

'Vell now,' says Hans, vot vill I does mit him?'

'Put it in that box,' pointing to the ballot box, said several voices.

But the cunning chap who had accommodated him with the 'dicket,' whispered in his ear, 'don't let them fool you; put it in your pocket, it's yours; don't let them cheat you out of your vote.'

And so he did; ramming the ticket away down to the bottom of a deep pocket in his coat, and walking off as mad as could be at the rogues who wanted to cheat him out of his vote.

'Well, Mr. Snow, I want to ax you a question.'

'Propel it, den.'

'Why am a grog shop like a counterfeit dollar?'

'Well, Ginger, I gibs dat up.'

'Does you gib it up? Kase you can't pass it.'

'Yah! yah, nigger, you talk so much about your counterfeit dollars, just succeed to deform why a counterfeit dollar is like an apple pie?'

'O, I draps de subject, and don't know nothin' 'bout it.'

'Kase it isn't current.'

Jane, what letter in the alaphabet do you like best?"

"Well, I don't like to say, Mr Snobbs."

"Pooh, nonsense! say right out. Which do you like the best!"

"Well," putting her finger in her mouth and dropping her head, "I like U best."

Jim Smith was a noted auctioneer. One day he was selling farm stock. Among the articles to be sold was a heifer, very attractive in her appearance, and consequently "Jim" dwelt quite extensively on her many excelencies, winding up his eloquent flourish that she was as "gentle as a dove." Thereupon, a long, slab-sided countryman: whose legs were some twelve inches longer than his pants, approaching the heifer and stooping down commenced handling her teats. Bossy, not relishing such familiarity, lifted her hoofs and laid "Greeny" sprawling some ten feet off.

"There," said "Jim," "that shows one of her best traits; she'll never allow a strange calf to come near her!"

"Greeny" meanwhile picked himself up, and giving his bushy pate a harrowing scratch exclaimed: "No wonder she won't *when her own calf has been bleating around her all day.*

The Geography Lesson.—"Class in Geography stand up. How many divisions of the Earth are there?"

"Seven."

"What are they?"

"Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Long Division, Short Division, the division in the Democratic party."

"Right. How many races are there?

"Eleventeen hundred."

"Nonsense. Let's hear you name them."

"White race, black race, Indian race, hoss race, race after the gals, mule race, wheel barrow race, human race, race after a debt, foot race, mill race"——

"Hold on! Guess you are right, but we can't stay here all day. Now then, what are the principal elements?"

"Air, water, and the national debt."

"Is the national debt one of the elements?"

"Yes, one of the elements of discord."

"What is our globe divided into?"

"Land, water, and benzine."

"How much of it is dry land?"

"Saloon keepers can tell better than I can."

"What is a mountain?"

"You ain't."

"Ain't what?"

"*Amountin'*—to much."

"You rascal you will catch it for this."

"I caught it last term of bill Jenkins' and hain't got over it yet."

Boys get an intermission to scratch.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS.

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EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
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Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
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"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poisen." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

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A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

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Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
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DURBORROW & LUTZ.
June 19, 1868.

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